

# Torrance Herald

Co-Publishers  
KING WILLIAMS - GLENN W. PFEIL  
REID L. BUNDY - Managing Editor

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1961

## This Week's Motto:

The way foods are put up these days, most girls feel they don't need to study Home Economics.

## Foot in the Door

If the County Supervisors and other Southland legislative bodies are successful in mounting a campaign to have the legislature consider the outlawing of draw poker in California, they apparently will have to do it without the backing of the Torrance City Council.

Assemblyman George A. Willson of Huntington Park and Senator Richard Richards have petitioned Governor Brown to call a special session of the State Legislature next year to consider the bill.

A motion by Councilman Nick Drale this week to put the council on record in favor of asking the legislature to outlaw draw poker got only one backer—George Bradford.

Torrance is close enough to the state's most notorious poker city—Gardena—to have an idea what such activities mean to a city. The people of Torrance have taken the safeguard of placing a strong ban against all gambling in the city charter.

Most often cited advantage of permitting draw poker operations in a city is the financial return to the public fund, thereby giving the taxpayers a break.

The "foot in the door" opportunities afforded gangsters, crime syndicates, and other undesirable elements of society by the operations of legalized gambling spots is reason enough for most citizens to see that it is not allowed near their homes.

Evaluating all the circumstances, the HERALD believes no long term good accrues to a city from the operation of poker parlors, and that the inherent dangers more than offset any fiscal advantages.

Councilmen Drale and Bradford are to be commended for their efforts to put the city behind the move to outlaw draw poker—the state could do very well without the present local option law.

## During This Week

Nov. 5, 1733 — A German immigrant, John Peter Zenger, publisher America's first political newspaper, the New York Weekly Journal. It exposed Gov. Crosby's shady dealings and attacked Royalist William Bradford's Gazette. Bradford had Zenger jailed. Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, obtained Zenger's acquittal, which was an enormous step for freedom of the press.

Nov. 6, 1804 — The original U.S. election having vice presidential candidates was held. Previously, the candidate running second became vice president. President Jefferson, Virginia, was elected for a second term, over South Carolina's Charles Pinckney. New York's George Clinton defeated New Yorker Rufus King for vice president.

Nov. 7, 1777 — A nationwide Thanksgiving Day celebration was recommended by the Continental Congress. The celebration was held Dec. 18, 1777, commemorating the surrender of British Gen. John Burgoyne at Saratoga and Schuylerville, N.Y.

Nov. 8, 1805 — America's initial exploring expedition

across the continent to the Pacific arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River, after leaving St. Louis, May 14, 1804. Lewis and Clark, and their 26 men, returned to St. Louis, Sept. 23, 1806.

Nov. 9, 1821 — The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the initial one of its kind in America, opened. A century after it opened, the school was renamed the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

Nov. 10, 1798 — Kentucky became the first state to enact legislation voiding federal laws when the Kentucky Resolutions were adopted by that state's Lower House. The Upper House approved. The Resolutions declared the Alien and Sedition Acts unconstitutional, declaring the Constitution propelled state against state. Secession was later founded on these resolutions.

Nov. 11, 1620 — The Pilgrims wrote the Mayflower Pact, an outline to America, "in the presence of God and one another," stating they would advance Christian Faith and frame laws, offices and constitutions as thought best.

## Out of the Past

From the Pages of the HERALD

### 80 Years Ago

Hundreds of cars and more than 1,000 people visited an auto camp near the Santa Fe bridge near Wilmington Sunday to see an advertised gypsy wedding and, no doubt, many went away thinking they had learned some of the mysterious rites of the tribes. But, nay not so, for the ever secretive gypsy, made more so because of the attempt of King Bimbo of Chicago to make himself king of all the tribes and the Al Capone of the gypsies, only allowed the outsider to see what he chose and that wasn't any of the real secrets. Any weddings or bride "kidnappings" were staged for a credulous public.

It turned out that the gathering was only a sort of engagement party for a 17-year-old girl who might some day marry a 13-year-old boy with whom she had been keeping company.

Confirmation of the county counsel's opinion that Torrance would automatically separate itself from the Los Angeles city school district by adopting a city charter, was given the Board of Education

of Los Angeles in an opinion by U.S. Webb, California attorney general.

There was no such thing as discipline at the Torrance evening high school. No corrective measures had to be applied by the 16 teachers of 311 pupils who attended the classes three evenings a week because students were so engrossed in their various subjects — 23 in all — they could not be bothered with bothering the teacher.

Only three incorporated cities out of 45 in the county had a lower municipal tax rate than Torrance, according to the 1931 edition of the L.A. County Taxpayers guide.

### 20 Years Ago

Local labor leaders reported they expected ground to be broken early in 1942 for a Torrance Labor Temple. The building to be constructed on a site already purchased on Border Avenue, opposite the Columbia Steel entrance, would be available to Harbor area labor groups.

Assemblyman Cecil King

will be given the endorsement a candidate to the U.S. House of Representatives from the 17th Congressional District if and when Governor Olson decides to call a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Congressman Lee Geyer, it was reported.

Construction in Torrance was running \$95,000 ahead of 1940 for the first 10 months, according to permits issued by the city engineer's office. Permits totaling \$41,210 in October upped the 1941 total more than \$400,000.

A Lomita man won area-wide acclaim and evoked much national interest by the exhibition of a pineapple he had grown at the Pasadena flower show. His success gave rise to fond hopes that perhaps Southern California might be able to go into competition with Hawaii in raising the exotic crop. To the knowledge of the HERALD—20 years later—there are no pineapples growing in this part of the state. If there are, we'd like to hear from someone with proof.

## I'm Taking Your Advice—



## It's an Uphill Struggle To Keep Business Going

By JAMES DORAIS

What with the sometimes schizophrenic way in which the federal government today is treating the business world, one might think that private enterprise in the United States would go completely off its rocker.

There are the bank mergers that are approved by the comptroller of the currency, then attacked by the Department of Justice. There is Sen. Estes Kefauver, the fearless headline grabber. He's still tilting at the electrical price-fixing windmill.

His latest foray is legislation—approved by Little Brother Bobby Kennedy—that would make corporation officials legally responsible for anti-trust violations even though they may not be directly involved in the offense. That's like passing a law that would hang a thief rap on dad because his son swiped Old Estes' coonskin.

Then there is Andrew Hatcher, associate White House press secretary. Andrew is irate because not all the steel company executives replied to President Kennedy's letter warning them to keep prices down despite imminent wage increases. Of course, if all of them had answered at once, Little Brother would no doubt

have come galloping with charges of collusion and conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Nor must we forget Stewart Udall, Arizona's contribution to the Interior Department. Udall has the inevitable committee working on a plan to pool all electric power in the nation—public and private, all in the name of co-operation, of course. The sort of cooperation that "grandma" tried on Little Red Riding Hood.

So, how is private initiative getting along, what with making like a badminton bird in a contest between eager federal agencies? Well, the private power companies, for one, are planning to double transmission line investments during this decade—at a total outlay of close to seven billion privately invested dollars.

To help solve the nation's water problem, one of the great chemical firms is developing plastic tubing a fraction the diameter of the human hair for use in desalting water for commercial and industrial use at competitive costs.

In space exploration the Bell system has perfected telephones that don't write but listen under water—so accurately that they are expected to be able to pinpoint the landing spot of test missile nose cones.

And at Newport Beach, Ford's Aeronautic Division has put balsam wood to work as a shock absorbing shield for the first seismic instruments

that we will crash land on the moon to study its geological structure.

So it goes. Ingenuity defying bureaucracy. Perhaps, however, it's just as well that a drug manufacturer has come up with something it claims will be the best headache cure ever. The way they are carrying on in Washington these days, private enterprise can use it.

### Law in Action

## The Way of the Will

The legislature creates your right and makes the rules for distributing your property by will. Changes in other laws, say tax law, may also affect your plans for taking care of your family. Besides, new conditions in your life — through births, marriages, divorces, or death — may impair your will.

So, have your will checked over now and then. Does it meet the new conditions in the law or in your personal and business life?

A valid will calls for certain things:

1. It must declare your intention: It usually says that certain persons or institutions shall become owners of certain property when the "testator" dies.
2. You must sign a written will. Ordinarily, the signature you use in signing your checks is the name you will sign in your will.
3. You sign your will at the bottom to keep someone from adding terms to the will.
4. A witnessed will must be published and attested: A lawyer who draws a will usually supervises its signing, publishing, and witnessing. You publish it when you tell at least two witnesses in your presence that you are then and there signing your will. (They do not have to know what the will says.)

witnessed or a holographic will.

There seems to be a current old wives' tale that a notary public must "do something" with a will. That is absolutely not the fact. One may write out a holographic will in his own hand, (never on a typewriter) date it, and sign it.

Where the testator's wishes can be legally interpreted, the court probates the will. Courts often find homemade, hand written will hard to interpret legally, and they often fail in other respects.

Note: California lawyers offer this column so you may know about our laws.

## AFTER HOURS By John Morley

# A Few Fallacies About Today's Men and Events

CARLSBAD, N.M. — These are conclusions of one man whose professional occupation for 30 years has been covering world headlines.

This differs from the conclusions of those who are not encumbered with professional responsibility and whose reputation will not suffer as a result of idle or irresponsible statements, however sincere they may be. This is an important difference in expressing opinions . . . and ought to be judged accordingly.

Take the case of Khrushchev, for example. Most people who discuss him do so by remote control . . . by what their favorite observer says of him. Too many commentators and writers also discuss him by remote control . . . by what they read or hear about him.

Only a handful of those who discuss Khrushchev really know him, or ever met him. Even foreigners who meet him casually in Moscow don't really know him. It takes regular contact with a man to really know him. And to judge a political leader by his public utterances is the height of naivete. Here's an example closer to home.

California's Governor Brown, for instance, proclaimed during the last presidential campaign that "California would go to Kennedy by a million votes." Kennedy lost California.

If Governor Brown really believed that Kennedy would win by a million votes, he is not fit to make other judgments in behalf of the people of California. The chances are that Governor Brown did not really believe it but it served good politics to appear so confident.

This is the point about politicians' public statements:

You cannot judge political figures by their public statements, whether their names are Khrushchev, Kennedy, Nixon or Brown.

Khrushchev is a fanatical Communist. This is nothing new . . . but it explains a lot below the surface. A Communist will lie, kill, blackmail, conspire at any point, anywhere if it will serve communism. This does not take brains . . . it takes sadism and fanatical dedication to a goal.

If Khrushchev were a smart man, as so many think, he would agree on disarmament with the U.S. . . . for if disarmament came, the cutbacks would put the U.S. in the most serious economic fix in our history.

So, from our observations of Khrushchev in Moscow over the years, and our confidential contacts with Russians who knew Khrushchev from way back and who escaped to West Germany . . . it is our opinion that Khrushchev is one of the most over-rated politicians in the world. As a matter of fact, the Russian picture is exaggerated and oversold here.

The "peace corps" has all the earmarks of a politically inspired slogan. The 52 "corpsmen" who are now in Ghana were referred to by the President's brother-in-law, Director Shriver, as "the first U.S. peace corps mission overseas."

He and other "corps" advocates ignore the thousands of U.S. teachers and missionaries who have been serving the U.S. cause over many years around the world.

If the "peace corps" were not a political slogan, why didn't its advocates expand the idea through existing agencies of experienced men

and women serving for years all over the world, like missionaries, Salvation Army, educators, etc., who could perform a superior job.

Millions of Americans have again been sold another round of billions for foreign aid. How much has \$90 billion in foreign aid helped the U.S. over the past 15 years?

Why don't the kings, queens, shahs, princes . . . and rich foreigners . . . give away some of their wealth to help their own people in Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa, Latin America?

Why do foreign aid advocates tell us that we don't understand the needs of the world? When are we going to insist that the world understand the needs of the U.S. for a change . . . since so many of our allies are mortgaging our citizens for decades to come?

Whose grandchildren and great-grandchildren are going to be called upon to pay the fantastic U.S. public debt of some \$290 billions? Will the kings and shahs . . . and millionaire foreign land owners be around to help them?

Our readers know that since 1931 Berlin has been our regular newsbeat. We know that President Kennedy is not responsible for the original blunders in Berlin which allowed Russia an exclusive 110-mile ring around the city.

But the theorists who advised two other Democrat presidents in giving away our rights in Berlin are back in the fold advising President Kennedy today.

They advised the President to get tough with Khrushchev. Khrushchev then retaliated by ordering barbed wire between the two Berlins, in violation of existing agreements, to test our muscle.

Like Laos and Cuba we flexed no muscle. Khrushchev then ordered the erection of a high wall.

For weeks now we have been meekly voicing the usual protests. After advising the President to get tough, the theorists now are advising him to take the whole mess to the U.N., while at the same time committing another 40,000 U.S. expendables in Germany in case of attack.

Like the previous 1,500 troops sent to Berlin, the force of 40,000 is also for "psychological reasons."

The theorists are of the opinion that Khrushchev should shake in his boots with such psychological intimidation, whereas the facts conclusively prove that our nuclear potential is the only thing which prevents Khrushchev from attacking us.

## SIGHT and SOUND by Ernest Kreiling

# Director Can Save Bad Show or Ruin Good One

"A director can save a dying show and ruin a good one."

This is the observation of one of television's forgotten men, the television director, who is usually just another name racing across the screen at the end of a program. Art Ninness, a youthful and serious director, spends more than 25 hours a week directing live programs for KTLA, Channel 5, a station that does more live programming — up to 65 per cent of its weekly schedule — than any independent station in the country.

In addition to coordinating a complex engineering job while a program is on the air, the director also adds every artistic and creative touch he can.

"A director owes it to the public to approach each day's program as if it were the first. He can't be complacent and let the program become routine. Each day he has to instill new enthusiasm into the crew, because the crew can make or break the director and the program." Ninness feels

But how does a director make a creative contribution to a program?

"In the first place the best directing is usually the least directing. Too often the camera movement or the cutting between cameras is distracting to the audience at home." He conjectured that many viewers have turned off because of a vague uneasiness that comes from too much "technique" on the part of the cameramen.

"Take a unique personality like Renzo Cesana, who does 'Ladies! The Continental' every afternoon. Here is a personality who attracts and holds attention by exuding intimacy. He's a man of unusual sensitivity, knowledge and insight—insight particularly into women who make up most of his daytime audience. But his special talent is that of talking not to an audience, but to each individual viewer as if he were in the same room.

"On his program it's my job as director to sense the

work with him to set that mood, not destroy it by 'clever' camera work."

Television, Ninness observed, is a medium of illusion, and the camera can be used to enhance that illusion. "So when the 'Continental' wants to go into a bit of philosophy or read a poem, I think I can help him best by letting the camera be an attentive listener who slowly moves closer to see and hear better."

As for television in general Ninness feels that its great future lies in combining its dramatic and illusionary potentials for educational purposes.

"The public has a desire for education and no other medium can do so much in this field," he says. "As for Ninness, he wants to write and direct his own programs putting these special qualities of TV to their best use.

It's talented young men like him who can help regain the 'unity and bring out the

## LIFE'S LIKE THAT By FRED NEHER



"It's the bear at Yellowstone last summer that asked us for a road map."